THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rimfed Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS opened and now offers for sale in Market between Third and Fourth streets on moderate terms for Cash, a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, consisting of

Blue, black, bottle green, brown and mixt superfine cloths
Blue, drab, brown and mixt common & coarse cloths
Blue, drab, mixt and black cassimers
Coatings, moleskins and flannels
Olive twilled velvets
Olive and drab cords
Super undress'd and dress'd prints
Common do
Dark, pink and light cambrick ginghams
Black and green bombazetts
Waistcoating, a handsome assortment of fancy and common
7-8 and 4-4 shirting muslin
6-4 and 4-4 cambrick do
India do
Irish linen
Dark, green and brown cambrick muslin
4-4 and 7-8 checks
Diapers and Russia toweling
Womens' black and coloured worsted hose
Do cotton do
Florence mantua and India silks
White, pink and green sarcenets
6 and 7-4 damask silk shawls
6-4 sprig do
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 cotton do
Ladies short hand silk, kid, york tan, beaver and angola gloves
Do extra long silk and kid gloves
Mens' best beaver do
Real and common Madras handkerchiefs
Bandana and Barcelona do
Cotton cords
Black mode, gauze and crape
Silk cords
Silk and cotton suspenders
Scotch thread, tapes, shwing silk, ribbons, &c &c.
Ladies morocco and kid shoes
Mens' fine and coarse do
Womens' leather do
Red, black and yellow morocco skins
Wool cards
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES*
Also, 100 barrels best quality Lake Salt

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 30 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen Pittsburgh, October 13

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by whole ale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged. In addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th 1812

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills* of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM* at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh

August 20, 1812

COTTON AND WOOL MACHINERY.

THE subscribers have fixed a convenient shop at Mr Anthony Beelen's Foundry, for the purpose of carrying on the *Machine Making Business*, in its various branches; such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Doubling, Roving, Winding Blocks, Stretching Frames, Mules, Trusses, Winding Machines for Warping, Reels, and every other article in the Manufacturing of Cotton

Also, Wool Card Bellys and Jennies

From their long experience at the Union Manufactory of Maryland, and other parts of the United States in the above line, they flatter themselves to be entitled to a share of the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

Orders will be thankfully received and executed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

ROE & LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

William Eichbaum & Son,

IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

ALL Persons having demands against said firm are requested to deliver their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to pay their respective dues, to William Eichbaum, who carrys on the business as usual, and is fully authorised to settle all accounts:—

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, December 16

(From the Salem Gazette, Dec. 15.)

BATTLE OF BREED'S HILL

The following elegant and animated description of this illustrious encounter is extracted from the late publication of GEN. HENRY LEE, and will be perused with delight & pride by all New-Englandmen.—While we are traduced by ferocious foreign out laws, the pensioned editors of the administration, who are alike strangers to our character and history and impudent contemners of our manners and institutions we appeal to the impartial records of History; we boldly call upon our calumniators to compare the history of our deeds, while contending for our sacred rights in a just cause, with the detail of military blunders and disasters which during this war have covered our Nation with reproach and ignominy:

Sir WILLIAM HOWE received a severe admonition from the disastrous Battle of Bunker's or rather Breed's Hill.

"On that occasion, he commanded a body of chosen troops, inured to discipline, and nearly double to his foe; possessing artillery in abundance, prepared in the best manner; with an army at hand ready to reinforce him, and led by officers, many of whom had seen service, all of whom had been bred to arms His enemy was a corps of countrymen, who for the first time, were unsheathing their words: without artillery, defectively armed with fowling pieces, and muskets without bayonets; destitute of the cheering comfort, with which experience animates the soldier; with no other works than a slight redoubt, and slighter trench, terminating in a yet slighter breast work:

Sir William found this feeble enemy posted on the margin, and along the acclivity of the hill, commanded by col. Prescot,* then unknown to fame—yet Sir William beheld these brave yeomen—while the conflagration of a town was blazing in their faces, while their flanks were exposed to maratime annoyance, and their front was assailed by regulars in proud array under the protection of cannon in full discharge——receive the terrible shock with firmness, cooly await his near approach, and then resolutely pour in a charge, which disciplined courage could not sustain. He saw his gallant troops fly—afterwards brought to rally with their colors and indignant at the repulse, return with redoubled fury.

Sir William again saw these daring countrymen, unappalled in heart, unbroken in line, true to their generous leader and their inbred valor, calmly reserving themselves for the fatal moment, when his close advance presented an opportunity of winging every ball with death. Again the British soldiers, with the pupil of the immortal Wolf at their head, sought safety in flight Restoring his troops to order, Sir Wm. Howe advanced the 3d time, supported by naval cooperation and a large battery on the side of Boston, which had now nearly demolished our slender defences Notwithstanding this tremendous combination, Sir William saw his gallant enemy maintain their ground, without prospect of succor, until their ammunition was nearly expended: then abandoning their works as the British entered them they took the only route open to their escape with decision and celerity.

The sad and impressive experience of this murderous day sunk deep into the mind of sir William Howe; and it seems to have had its influence, on all his subsequent operations, with decisive control.

The military annals of the world rarely furnish an achievment which equals the firmness and courage displayed on that proud day by the gallant band of Americans; and it certainly stands first in the brilliant events of our war.

When future generations shall enquire, where are the men who gained the highest prize of glory in the arduous contest which ushered in our nations birth—Upon Prescot, and his companions in arms will the eye of history beam.

The honor confered upon colonel Prescot was only a promotion in the army soon after established; and this the writer was informed by a gentleman residing in Boston who was well acquainted with colonel Prescot, consisted only in the grade of lieut. col. in a regiment of infantry. Considering himself entitled to a regiment, the hero of Breed's Hill would not accept a second station. Warren, who fell nobly supporting the action, was the favorite of the day, and has engrossed the fame due to Prescot. Bunker's Hill too has been considered as the field of Battle, when it is well known that it was fought upon Breed's Hill, the nearest of the two hills in Boston. No man reveres the character of Warren more than the writer; and he considers himself not only by his obedience to truth, doing justice to colonel Prescot, but performing an acceptable service to the memory of the illustrious Warren, who being a really great man would disdain "to wear laurels not his own" (Gen P was the father of the Hon. W Prescot now a member of the executive council of this state: the distinguished talents and virtues of the son maintain the celebrity of the name.

AN ACCOUNT OF

MOSCOW

From the latest Geographies.

Moscow, is, with respect to the ground it stands on, the largest city of Europe. It was formerly the glory of the Russian empire, and it still continues considerable enough to figure among the capitals of Europe.

It stands in lat. 55 45 N. on the river from whence it takes its name.—Though the streets are not regular, it presents a very picturesque appearance; for it contains such a number of gardens, groves, lawns and streams that it seems rather to be a cultivated country than a city.

It is computed to be 16 miles in circumference, and contains 1,600 churches and convents, and 43 palaces or squares. The Merchant's Exchange is said contains 600 fine shops which display a vast parade of commerce.

The houses of the inhabitants in general are miserable tinder booths, but their palaces, churches, convents and other public edifices are spacious and lofty.

The different authors who speak of Moscow disagree as to the population—from the best accounts it contains 300,000 inhabitants

It is 460 miles S. E. of St Petersburgh, and 1400 E. N. E. of London.

St. Petersburgh contains 400,000 inhabitants

September generally brings rain & frost; the severity of both is increased in October, and in November the rivers are frozen over. In the month of December, January and February, by Farenheit's thermometer, the mercury stands at from 8 to 20 below 0.

From the Rhode Island American.

SAYING AND DOING.

Commodore Rodgers *said* he was going to shake the dust from his jacket; which led us to conclude he was about to effect that event by some great action: but he concluded to take an airing round the globe, and let the wind do it for him.

General Hull *said* he was going to "*look down opposition*," with his visionary force, and take the *Uppermost* and lower Canada; which seems to have meant that the British were about to take him and Michigan.

General Dearborn has *said* a great many things about the capture of Quebec, and if report speaks true, has really advanced within view of the Canada line, effulgent in his cloth of gold like a nearer and more splendid sun in the wintry horizon of the dazzled natives; but the same report says, that like his great pototype in the heavens, he concludes to pass his winter south of the line, and some what "shorne of his beams."

Not least in the military art of *saying* is gen. Smyth, who *says* he will have the "cannon lost at Detroit or death" And although some wizzards have hinted to him, that notwithstanding the mighty words, many of those whom he carries in "companies"—may come back "singly," if they come back at all, and others may chance to 'send home their horses,' and leave themselves behind, while certain operative causes may reduce even himself to the doleful situation of poor Hopkins, who could not ride on horseback, yet he wields as fierce and fiery a tongue as ever, and anticipates the period, when clothed in the spoils of savage foes, (bought up at the extravagant price of $40 a piece) he shall wave his triumphant pen in the fogs of the St. Lawrence, and in a wordy tempest, blow up the battlements of Quebeck to the moon.

It is said, that in the northern climates the words which are uttered in autumn freeze up and remain in a mute, torpid state during the winter, but on the approach of spring thaw out again, and overwhelm the land with their clattering. The mode of warfare which our generals have adopted, ought not then, to be condemned for want of wisdom, until its character is decided by the return of warm—for if the above hypothesis is true, every mortal man in Canada must, next spring be inevitably stunned to death.

It is observable that all our men of war who have *said* a great deal about future victory and *ungathered laurels*, have by their failure, degraded the character of the nation; while the palm of glory has really crowned the modest efforts of those who *said* nothing about it.

Captain Hull made no Proclamation that he would stamp an illustrious character upon our naval efforts in the outset of the war, by his memorable escape and subsequent victory—but he *did* it.

Captain Jones did not *say* he would take a British ship every way his superior in force and appointment—but he *did* it.

Captain Decatur did not boast that he would add lustre to the laurels won, glowing from the flames of the Philadelphia, by adding one of the finest frigates of the enemy to the navy of his country—but he *did* it

Such is the difference between *saying* and *doing*

THE KREMLIN.

The only part of Moscow which appears to have escaped the general conflagration, is described as the most splendid division of this vast and ancient capitol.

It is the central and highest part of the city, situated near the confluence ot the Moskwa and Neglina, of a triangular form and surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, near 2 miles in circumference. It contains the ancient palaces of the Czars, and is remarkable as the birth place of Peter the Great?

It is ornamented with an immense number of spires, domes and steeples, many of which are richly gilded, and give an air of splendor and magnificence to this city, which strikes the traveller with wonder and admiration—The chief entrance into the Kremlin is by the Holy Gate, a vaulted portico, over which a picture and a burning lamp is suspended Persons of all descriptions who enter at this gate, were compelled to walk nearly a hundred paces bare headed, in reverence, to the Saint suspended over it.

In the Kremlin is to be seen the great bell of Moscow, measuring 67 feet 4 inches in circumference, and weighing 140772 pounds, and also the great Gun, 18 feet and a half in length, and of a diameter sufficient to admit a man setting upright within its calibre——Mr. Clark tells us, that he was fortunate enough to obtain a view of the interior of the Kremlin, containing the ancient palaces of the Czars where he was shewn the habits of ceremony worn by the sovereigns of Russia at their coronation and other costly robes richly embroidered and thickly studded with gems and pearls; among them was a vest 12 yards in length, worn by Catherine the 2, and supported by 12 chamberlains at her coronation.

In the treasury the Crowns of conquerer Kingdoms are exhibited, amongst which Mr. Clark mentions those of Casan, Sineria, Astracan and Crimea.

In a very ancient part of the palaces, formerly inhabited by the Patriarchs: Mr. C was shewn the dresses worn by them. Many of these dresses were entirely covered with pearls, and otherwise adorned with rubies, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and precious gems of Siberia. The Kremlin exhibits the most picturesque and diversified style of architecture——Tartarean, Indian, Chinese, and Gothic: and though superior in elegance to the other parts of the vast city of Moscow, exhibits like them, a motley scene, of taste and barbarity, magnificence and ruin.

From the New-York Evening Post

That our readers may form some idea of the situation of Bonaparte, at the present time, we this day give a description of the Kremlin—the only part of the great city of Moscow which now remains standing This part of the city, being built entirely with stone and brick, could not be destroyed by fire. We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman who resided a long time in Russia, and about seven years of the time in the city of Moscow. He informs, that the weather in that country is generally pleasant until about the 1st of October, when the frost sets in, and excessive storms of rain and sleet are experienced and continue with very little intermission until about the middle of December. All this time the roads are so overwhelmed with water and ice, that travelling is extremely uncomfortable, and many times quite impracticable. After the middle of December the snows begin to fall in such quantities that all travelling is at an end; and the usual communication from town to town is interrupted for several weeks.

the snows sometimes falling to the depth of 8 or 10 feet. He thinks, if Bonaparte did not commence his retreat from Moscow by the middle of October, that he will be obliged to winter there; for after that time it will be impossible for him to get out of Russia, if he should meet with no opposition but that of the elements. If he is obliged to winter there, the Russians have nothing to do but to cut off his supplies until about the middle of December, after which time all travelling ceases until Spring, and the great army of the north will be annihilated. If it is true that Bonaparte is coming to Wilna, to meet Mr. Barlow, it is probable that he has a more important object in view, than merely meeting the minister of his good friends in the U. States; he may, possibly, think it good policy to serve the "army of the north," as he did "the army of Egypt." He would undoubtedly attempt to make his men believe that every thing is going right in Russia, and that his presence is necessary in France, so that they might not be uneasy at his departure—but if he should come out of Russia at this time on any pretence, he may be set down as conquered. Indeed, it is plain from all the accounts we can collect from the papers, and our readers will bear in mind that these are French papers, and of course can publish nothing but what is most favorable to the Emperor; that the Russians have nothing to do but to hold out this winter, and their country will be relieved from its invaders. That they are determined to persevere appears to be certain;—the destruction of such a city as Moscow is a proof of that determination, and a sure pledge that they will never surrender while they can hold a foot of ground.

From the American Statesman.

PORTRAIT

Of Logan, the Indian Chief,

Who was lately killed, nobly fighting in the American cause: bring an extract from a letter, written by a young gentleman in the N. W. Army, to his friend in Lexington.

"In a letter I wrote you some time ago, I gave you an account of the action between 3 of our Indian Spies, LOGAN, and two others, and five Indians and a British officer. I consider that exploit as one of the greatest exertions of heroic valor ever performed by any man in any country. None but a mind naturally great could conceive the idea of attacking and defeating a force doubly as strong as his own, possessing every advantage which time and situation could give them. He did attack and defeat them, but the victory was purchased by the sacrafice of his life. All this was done to remove *the suspicion of Gen.*——* meanly and insultingly expressed to Logan, before his departure—he said, "Logan, we have for some time entertained suspicions of your fidelity; we think you come into our army with the intention of betraying our situation to the enemy"——Although every man is at liberty to form his own opinion respecting men, and their intentions, no man who was possessed of any feeling would have expressed himself in such a manner, so insulting so wounding to the feelings of a man of sensibility. Logan said after he returned, "I have done this for my country, I have sacrificed my life to prove my fidelity to my employer" He expressed himself to Major Harden as a man of honor should have done, who had his feelings grossly insulted. In his last moments he was calm and tranquil as the Summers setting sun, not a wave of trouble roled over his placid mind. He had been apprised that his wife and children should be removed to the settlements and there tenderly provided for; and his every earthly anxiety was removed Almost the first words he spoke after he arrived in camp, were expressive of his sentiments as a husband and father, "What will poor squaw say when she hears this—What will poor children do when Logan is dead" It would have melted a heart of adamant to have heard and seen him. He gave directions to have his family conveyed to Kentucky, and his children educated. "If they do not do well," he said, "turn them loose, let them live as the brutes."

Logan was naturally one of the greatest men I ever knew; his mind was of an uncommon texture; his whole character was marked with the strongest features. Every feature of his face (which was one of the noblest order) portrayed the native dignity of a mind which danger could not appal, nor difficulties depress. But he is gone. I never knew a man I respected more from the slight acquaintance I have had with him. I took particular delight in seeing him and hearing his remarks, which were always pertinent and aptly fitted to the company and subject. My feelings have seldom been so much excited as they have been by the fate of this man. The manner of his death and the treatment he received from several officers heighten the interest I feel in his misfortune. At the head of his Shawnee warriors, Logan would have been of essential service to the U. States. Every thing conspired to make him faithful; his town was almost in the settlements and surrounded by our troops. He was liberally paid by Congress, and treated with great respect by Harrison. He was yesterday buried at the fort, with all the honors of war. He was borne in a litter made for the purpose, by eight officers. His Indian friends were extremely affected. The tears of friendship glistened in their eyes. They turned away in mournful silence when his remains were deposited in the ground.

* Gen. Payne, we presume to be the General above alluded to, as such conduct can alone be the offspring of a weak mind or a heart rendered suspicious by native meanness. Logan has, however, proved that he was faithful and worthy—He laid down his life in the service of America. The heroism he displayed while living, and the composure with which he died has obtained for him a character that cannot be soiled by his *suspicious inferiors*

His family will be sent to Kentucky, and we hope that the Legislature of this state will make provision for their support, as well as for the education of his children.

Ed Statesman.

SLAVE REPRESENTATION,

BY

BOREAS

Awake! O Spirit of the North.

A small pamphlet, of the title page of which the above is a copy, has just been printed, and is now for sale at most of the Book stores in N. York. In this very able production, the object of *Slave Representation*, which the author pronounces the *rotten part of the American Constitution*, is presented in a new and very interesting light. We have not time to give a review of this pamphlet; but we do not hesitate to say, that the subject which it so ingeniously and satisfactorily illustrated, is one that ought to arrest the serious and deliberate attention of every citizen north of the state of Maryland.

The slave holding states have enjoyed their unequal and extraordinary privileges sufficiently long. They have ever had more than their fair and equitable proportion of Senators, as well as of representatives in Congress. During the last ten years, they have had *three* more Senators, *eighteen* more Representatives, and *twenty one* more presidential Electors than they were justly entitled to; and during the succeeding ten years, they will have an excess of *seven* Senators, *twenty two* Representatives, and *twenty nine* Electors.—

In the language of our author—"We wish it here to be distinctly remembered that, at the fourth presidential Election, when Mr. Jefferson was first chosen President, he had 73 votes, and Mr. Adams 64; making a majority of 9; and that, at the very time, the black representation from the slave country amounted to 15; so that the negroes turned the majority and actually put in the *President!!* We wish it also to be distinctly remembered, that in many of the most ruinous votes, which have passed the house of representatives, since that period, the measures would not have been carried, without the representatives of *blacks!* We wish it also to be distinctly remembered, that if the scurge of God is again to visit this nation in the re election of Mr Madison; it will be solely owing to the *black representation!*"

Let this pamphlet be placed in the hand of every Citizen in the Northern Section of the Union; and let the people of this section, with one united voice, demand such an amendment of the constitution as will secure to them an equitable and just influence in our National Government.—Let this be accomplished, and *peace* and *commerce*, an honorable peace and an extensive and growing commerce, with all their attendant blessings, will speedily revisit our impoverished and suffering country. Let this be accomplished, and *the union of the States* will be placed on a broad enduring and solid basis.

MOSKWA AND MOJAISK.

Let him who delights in blood come and banquet in the gory plains of Mojaisk—Let those who can weep at human sufferings, come and empty their fountains of grief over the mangled remains of more than sixty thousand of their fellow men.

Let those who adore the "pre-eminent Bonaparte," hasten to the Russian field of battle, and contemplate the loving kindness—the mild compassion—and the affectionate friendship of this blood sucking, race devouring Tyrant. See him, with his blood stained crest, prancing over the plains, his Horse's hoofs wet with the warm hearts blood of fathers, & brothers who fought, bled and died for their fire sides, their families and their household goods: a sight like this in former times would have petrified the beholder with horor, and have caused the stones to cry out at such damnable atrocity.

Americans, do you wish an alliance with such an ambitious monster? The exalted magnanimity of Alexander? such disinterested patriotism of the Russians is without a parallel in modern story.

Moscow in ruins The Magnificent Temples, and the Superb Palaces have been wrapped in patriotic flame. More than 3 hundred thousand inhabitantants have voluntarily sacrificed their property and their comfort for their love of country—that God "who tempers the wind" will protect them—such an instance of self immolation cut rivals the disinterested patriotic city of Athens, in the days of Xerxes.

From the measures of the overgrasping Corsican—let our country learn wisdom—let our citizens *consider*, that FRENCH INFLUENCE is the *accursed thing* in our *political camp*.—The *embrace* of the Tyrant is *certain death*—his *friendship* as *deleterious*, as the Syroc——his *alliance* National Anninilation

(Portsmouth Oracle.

RUSSIA.

"St. Petersburgh is distant from Moscow 500 English miles. The first town of any importance on the road to it from Moscow is the Tyer, situated on the river Volga. It is a place of considerable commerce, being situated near the conflux of the rivers Volga and Tvertza; along which rivers are conveyed all the goods and trade sent by water from Siberia and the southern provinces towards St. Petersburgh.

By means of the Tvertza, a communication is made between the Caspian and Baltic Seas, (a distance of 2000 miles.)

The average number of barges which pass by Tver, every year is about 2,550. The country about it produces a great abundance of wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax and all sorts of vegetables.—Another important town on the rout to St. Petersburgh is the "imperial village" of Vishnei Voloshosk remarkable for the canal which by uniting the Tvertza, and the Masta rivers, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic.

Supposing the Russians could place no considerable army on the road to Moscow, the French might occupy both Tver and Vishenei Voloshosk without much difficulty; and it is unnecessary to point out the injury which they might do, by thus intercepting the commercial and inland communications between the maratime capital and many of the richest and most valuable provinces in the Russian Empire.

Along this route also innumerable herds of Oxen pass towards St. Petersburgh, for the supply of that capital.

It is a curious fact, that most of these cattle are brought from the Ukraine, at least distant 800 miles from the metropolis.

The only remaining place of consequence on this route is Novogorod, about 120 miles from St. Petersburgh and 380 from Moscow. Novogorod, was formerly a city of great extent & importance next in consideration to Moscow; and though now greatly declined, is still a place of great celebrity and of reverence in the eyes of the Russians. It has a Kremlin, a fortress (something similar to that of Moscow) which contains the ancient and venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, built about the year 1050.

The road however, to St. Petersburgh, will present many obstacles to the French, if the inhabitants adopt *early* measures for breaking it up.—It is almost a straight line, cut thro' endless tracts of wood, only broken by villages, round which, to a small distance, the grounds are open and cultivated.

The road is made of trunks of trees laid transversely in rows parallel to each other, and are bound down in the centre and at each extremity by long poles, or beams, fastened into the ground with wooden pegs;—these trunks are covered with layers of bows and the whole is strewed over with sand or earth

When the road is new, it is very good; but as the trunks decay or sink into the ground, and as the earth is washed away, the road is broken into numberless holes, and may be rendered quite impassible by the inhabitants.

The Kremlin is built upon the principal of the Imperial Palace of the Greek Emperors at Byzantium whose representatives the Czars, or "Cæsars of Russia" profess themselves to be now well known as the Seraglio at Constantinople.

The Kremlin stands within the interior circle of the city of Moscow, nearly in its centre; it contains within its antique and massy *enceinte*, the old imperial palace, the pleasure, or banquetting house, the imperial mews and victualling house, the palace of the patriarch, a cathedral, four parish churches, five convents, the arsenal, with the public colleges and other offices.

All the churches have beautiful spires, richly guilt; the architecture is a mixture of the Grecian and Gothic; the insides are superbly decorated, and the images of the saints are ornamented with gold, silver and precious stones.

The habiliments and decorations of the image of the Virgin together with the other gorgeous images in the Kremlin Cathedral, were considered as equalling in value those once to be seen in the famous Santa Casa at Loretto.

(Poulson.

LONDON *October* 27.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock His Royal highnes the Prince Regent held a privy Council at Carlton House.

Four Proclamations were directed to be issued; one respecting American prizes and prize monies; and another declaring English Sailors traitors who are found on board American vessels. The third, respecting the distillation from grain and sugar; and the fourth prohibiting the making of starch from corn.

By a letter from Madrid of the 29th ult. we learn that Don F. Navarro Sandoval was hanged, on the 28th, in the great square of that city, in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial, having been detected, in the habit of a priest, with false passports, and a letter from Marshal Marmont to Joseph.

It is reported that preparations are making at Portsmouth, for the accommodation of the Russian fleet, which is expected from the Baltic before that sea be closed by the frost.

Orders, we understand, were last week sent to the Tower, to prepare eighty thousand stand of arms, which were to be shipped with the utmost expedition for the Baltic.

DECLARATION OF WAR,

BY GREAT-BRITAIN AGAINST THE U. STATES.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas in consequence of information having been received of a declaration of war, by the United States of America against his majesty, and of the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal by the said government against his majesty and his subjects, an order in council, bearing date the 31st of July, was issued, directing that American ships and goods should be brought in and detained till further orders; and whereas his royal highness the prince regent acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, forbore at that time to direct letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against the ships, goods and citizens of the said United States of America, under the expectation that the said government would, upon the notification of the order in council of the 23d of June last, forthwith recal and annul the said declaration of war against his majesty, and also annul the said letters of marque and reprisal.

And whereas the said government of the United States of America, upon due notification to them of the said order in council of the 23d of June last, did not think fit to recal the said declaration of war and letter of marque and reprisal, but have proceeded to condemn and have persisted in condemning the ships and property of his majesty's subjects, as prize of war, and refused to ratify a suspension of arms, agreed upon between lieut. gen. sir George Prevost, his majesty's governor general of Canada, and general Dearborn, commanding the American forces in the northern provinces of the United States, and have directed hostilities to be recommenced in that quarter.

His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty's privy council, is hereby pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and citizens of the United States of America, and others inhabiting the territories thereof (save and except any vessels to which his majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and had not terminated the original voyage on which they were detained and released, &c. &c.)

His royal highness the prince regent is nevertheless pleased hereby to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that nothing in this order contained shall be understood to recal or affect the declaration which his majesty's naval commander on the American station, has been authorised to make to the government of the United States of America—namely, that his royal highness, animated by a sincere desire to arrest the calamities of war, has authorised said commander to sign a convention, recalling and annulling from a day to be named, all hostile orders issued by the respective governments, with a view of restoring without delay the relations of amity and commerce between his majesty and the U. States of America.

From the Court at Carlton House, the 13th of October, 1812.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH,
LIVERPOOL, &c.

From the New-York Gazette Dec 19.

TRANSLATIONS.

In the following translations from Paris papers received at the office of this Gazette, it appears by a publication from the police office, that a conspiracy had been discovered at Paris and three French Generals had been arrested for the propogation among the National Guard a report of the death of the Emperor—One of the 3 Generrls is said to have been in habits of intimacy with Gen. Moreau; and that Madam Moreau, who had lately arrived in Paris from New-York had been ordered to be confined to her lodging.

GENERAL POLICE OFFICE.

Three ex-generals, Mahet, Laborie, and Guidal, deceived some of the National Guard, and directed them against the Minister of the general police, and the commander of Paris; they have used violent measures against them.

They falsely spread the report of the death of the emperor.

These ex generals have been arrested, they are convicted of imposture; justice shall be done to them.

The most profound calm reigns in Paris, it has been disturbed in three hotels only where the brigands had transported themselves

The present order shall be published and posted up under the direction of the Counceliear of thy state prefect of police.

Paris, this 23d Oct 1812

The minister of General police

(Signed) The Duke of ROVIGO

BOSTON, *December* 25.

FROM CANADA.—A person arrived in town last evening from Montreal, who left there on Saturday. An order had been issued, for Americans, who would not take an unqualified oath of allegiance to leave Canada immediately—In consequence of which, many had departed, and others were preparing to come away in a few days.

From the Boston Palladium Dec 25.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated December 13.

A ship (the Diligence) has just arrived, 32 days from Portsmouth, Eng. sailed under convoy of the Ardusa, of 18 guns, capt. Hickey, in company with several other store ships, &c. for this place and Bermuda The London papers are to Nov. 5 She brings a confirmation of the declaration of war by Great-Britain against the United States, which took place on the 13th of October last—and an order from the Prince Regent for the condemnation of all American vessels and property hitherto detained, or which may hereafter be brought in as prize. With the exception of the negociation of Sir J. B. Warren having been successful; in the event of which, the declaration to be considered null and void.

"The advances of Massena in Spain, with a considerable force, have induced lord Wellington to raise the siege of Burgos, and retire to Madrid.

"A gentleman who was passenger in the Diligence, says, that it was fully understood in England, that Bonaparte was on the retreat—and strong hopes were entertained, that he might not be able to effect even a retrograde movement in good order. In the interim a serious insurrection has broke out in Paris; which some think is a piece of finesse on the part of the Emperor, to justify his sudden return there.

"The packet for this place sailed from Falmouth about four days before the Diligence left England—A signal is now hoisted for a ship to the eastward, and we have strong hopes that it may be her.

"The declaration of war on the part of Great-Britain, appears to have given rise to very little animadversion in England—at least, so far as I have seen; and many people in that country seem still to entertain a strong opinion that the war will be of short duration. Insurance in the merchant vessels from thence for this port, is still done at 12, to return 6—which argues their opinion of the risk to be very small.

"In a previous packet I have sent a copy of the agreement between Sir J. B. Warren and Mr. Mitchell, American agent here for exchange of prisoners. The terms appear to be liberal and equitable on both sides. Both parties have ranked privateersmen in the lowest grade of warfare.

We understand that an arrangement has been made between the government of the United States and the British government, for the exchange of prisoners both by sea and land.—Four cartels are to be established, with permission to land only at Boston, Portland, Philadelphia & Charleston, S C and to go to Halifax, Quebec, Barbadoes and Jamaica. The arrangement has been signed by the contracting parties, and approved by admiral Warren on the part of the British government, and only waits for the final approbation of the President. A copy of the arrangement, we understand, was received by the marshal of this district on Wednesday—Our seamen, therefore, who have been captured by the enemy, may calculate on an immediate exchange.

PHILADELPHIA:

December 26.

We are informed that the Powder Mills, near Blandensburgh, were on Monday night, about 1 o'clock, set on fire, as it is believed, by an incendiary——The fire was discovered in the centre building, and immediately the inhabitants of the neighborhood left their houses.

In about 15 minutes the house exploded, containing about four thousand pounds of powder. From the judicious arrangement of the establish-

ent, the explosion was not commu-
icated to other buildings—and al-
eady their operations have been re-
wed.

The loss is stated not to have ex-
eeded 6 thousand dollars: although
he explosion was so violent, as to
ave shattered the glass of houses, 2
iles distant, to have raised from the
round large frame buildings, burst-
ng out their windows and doors; &
n one instance breaking rafters and
eams of a house within an hundred
yards.

Nat. Intel.

Mr Lewis, Pilot at Norfolk, in-
orms, he was along side the privateer
ooner Bona, of Balt. on Thursday
ight, a few miles to the southward of
Cape Henry—was informed they had
aptured after a severe action, in
hich they lost 54 men, a British
acket from Falmouth, bound to Bar-
adoes, and that they then had the
ail on board the Privateer:

The packet mounted 20 guns—the
rivateer 5.

The subjoining letter from Ghazepore
ives an account of an uncommonly
arge alligator, killed at that place.

Several large alligators having been
bserved for several days, about noon, to
ecende at a particular spot near the
ank of the river, two officers of his ma-
sty's 67th regiment, went out with the
determination to shoot one of them, which
as effected with a rifle-gun. The ani-
al was not immediately bro't to shore
ut was pickel'd three days afterwards.
The ball had entered the head and pass'd
own a direct line leading under each
ye, several other balls had struck him on
is back but they were thrown off by the
cales without penetrating. Upon being
easured, he was found to be twenty nine
et in length, and seven feet in circum-
erence. The jaw from each orbit of the
ead to its extremity, measured three feet
nd contained fifty two teeth in the up-
er and forty eight in the lower jaw.—
After separating the integuments the ball
as passed through nearly eight inches
nd a half; on opening the stomach
here were found several half digested hu-
an bones; the heads of two children and
very great number of small stones
hich probably had been swallowed in
rder to promote digestion. I was not
revious aware that the natives of Hin-
ostan, who excluded almost all animals
om their bill of fare, would condescend
o eat the flesh of the alligator, but the
act was indisputably proved on the pre-
ent occasion; for on our comeing away
fter dissection, an immence number of
eople came from the city of Ghazepore
o carry out the remains of the animal
hich we had left into small morcels, the
hole was almost immediately devored
y the crowd who seemed delighted with
heir meat, the bones were picked and not
single bone except the bones and scales
emained.

CHILICOTHE, Dec. 19.

We are informed that Gen. Winches-
er has moved with his army from fort
Defiance to the Rapids of the Miama of
the Lake

Governor Meigs communicated to the le-
gislature, on Thursday last the following
extracts of a letter from Gen Tup-
per, and earnestly recommended an ap-
propriation to supply the necessary
clothing.

"The situation of the men as to cloath
is truely distressing—You will see ma-
ny often riding through the *snow* and
cold almost naked and half *naked!!*
We have not more than five Blankets to
a man—not half of the men have a chang
of linnens and those linnen——You
were pleased to say we might expect your
assistance in procuring cloathing—I pray
you not to forget us.

Gen Harrison made an order when I
was at Franklinton for furnishing us 1200
pair of shoes, and 200 blankets; they
have not been heard of on this rout; but
by order no provisions is made for oth-
ers clothing; I am, therefore, induced to
fear we are not to expect any from
home! If this proves to be the case
we have only to look to our friends behind
us to save the men from *perishing!*
Will not our fellow citizens undergo
privations, and make some sacrifi-
ces to relieve those troops? Or are we
to conclude, that their patriotism, and l
ove of all, humanity ceases, where the
services of the Soldier makes a small de-
duction in that effects their property?—Five
hundred linsey pantaloons and hunting
shirts would be on the utmost service, if
not the salvation of this little force."

WASHINGTON CITY, *Dec.* 29.

A bill has been reported by the Milita-
ry committee of the House of Represen-
tatives in addition to the Act to raise
additional military force, and for other
purposes" the object of which is to raise
a division to the present military estab-
lishment of the United States, twenty re-
giments of infantry, to be inlisted for one
year unless sooner discharged. The last
section of the bill goes to *repeal* the act
authorising the President of the United
States to accept and organize certain volun-
teer military corps," and the act supli-
mentary to the same act.

Another bill is reported by the same
committee to amend the existing laws re-
lative to the army, one subject of which is
to increase the bounty on enlistments, a-
nother to authorise the appointment of a
second lieutenant and an additional Ser-
geant to every troop or company in the U.
States.

The Secretary of War in obedience to
a call made on him by the house of Representa-
tives for information as to the manner in
which the law making appropriations for
the support of the militia has been executed, has
communicated several statements, to the House
from which it appears that stands of arms
have been issued to the following states
viz. New-Hampshire 1000, to Vermont
1000, Rhode-Island 1000, New-Jersey 1000
Delaware 500, North Carolina 2130,
South Carolina 2000, Georgia 1000, Ohio
1500, Kentucky 1500, Tennesse 1500, Illi-
noise territory 250—in all 16096, stand
and that there have been loaned as follows
to Rhode-Island 350, Delaware 650, Ohio
3500, District of Columbia 2200. Con-
tracts have been made under the law for
85200 stands, of which 53560 had been
delivered by the contractors on the 7th Oc-
tober, 1812.

The bill to increase the Navy of the
United States as sent from the Senate as
authorising the building four seventy four
gun ships, and six frigates, has passed the
House of Representatives, and wants on-
ly the signature of the President of the
United States to become a law,

The bill directing the Secretary of the
treasury to remit fines, forfetures and pen-
alties in certain causes, has also passed
the House of Representatives, but with
amendments which require the concurr-
ence of the Senate before it is present-
ed to the President for his approbation.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *January* 8, 1813.

The Western Mail did not arrive on Wednesday, and we are disappointed in receiving information from the troops under Col. CAMPBELL, at the *Missisinawa towns.*

The loss of a mail at this interesting period, is very unfortunate—the friends of the men who are with Col. CAMPBELL, and the citizens generally are under great anxiety as to the final issue of the expedition.

On Monday evening last, a Flat with a number of persons in attempting to cross the *Allegheny river* at Bathrick's ferry, unfortunately sunk—a young girl and a negro man are known to be drowned. As most of the persons in the flat, were strangers it is conjectured that some of them have perished, as the current of the river was running with great rapidity

There were a number of horses in the flat—two were lost.

The Legislature of the State of Ohio, have appropriated four thousand dollars to purchase blankets, for the relief of the troops from that state under Gen. Tupper.

It is said that MAJ. GEN. PINCKNEY has gone to take command of the troops destined for *Florida*, with a view to occupy it for the U. States.

From the Crawford Messenger, December 30.

The Buffalo paper due by the last mail, has not come to hand. We learn verbally that Gen. Smyth has left the straits, and that the command of the troops there has devolved on Col. Porter, of the artillery. Sickness still prevails among the troops to a very alarming extent. Some of the regular companies have been reduced almost one half their numbers, by death. The same mortality is said to prevail with the enemy on the opposite side of the straits.

We have not yet been able to learn whether the different detachments, composing General Harrison's army, have united at the Rapids of the Miami. Major Nelson's battalion is said to have left Mansfield on the 30th ult. for Upper Sandusky, with a considerable train of artillery.

Upwards of one hundred sleds loaded with provisions, &c. intended for the north western army, have left Erie within a few days.

The gun boats building at Erie, by order of the government, are in a very considerable state of forwardness

The British shipping on Lake Erie, have gone into the upper lakes to winter.

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.

The Nashville Clarion of the 22d. ult. mentions "that 1500 were required to descend the river to New-Orleans for the defence of the lower Mississippi;—and that 2000 are now upon the hills which overlook the town, ready to embark on that service."

The following are the general and staff officers of this detachment.

Andrew Jackson, Major general.

Wm. B. Lewis, assistant deputy quarter-master.

Wm. Carrol, brigade inspector.

James Henderson, brigade quarter-master.

Col. Thomas H Benson, will perform the duty of first aid.

John Read, 2d aid-de-camp.

The Rev. Mr Blackburn, the celebrated missionary, it is said, will descend the river with this detachment in the capacity of a chaplain.

Gen Jackson has issued a very spirited order to his men, enforcing the necessity of discipline and prompt obedience to orders.

WANTED,

A STRONG active LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of EDWARD FRELY, Wood street

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

1st January, 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months on the capital actually paid in, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the Company's Office, any time after the 15th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the fifteenth township and fourth range of the Steubenville District, containing 162 acres, lying on the new road now made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New-Lisbon, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.

Apply to JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Fourth streets,
Pittsburgh.

January 8, 1813. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Cecil, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID EVANS, } *Executors*
WM HAYS, }

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE lately published for the use of schools and families, the following valuable works—

INTRODUCTION TO
"THE ENGLISH READER,"

Or a selection of pieces in
PROSE & POETRY;

Calculated to improve the younger class of learners in reading; and to imbue their minds with the love of virtue, with

RULES AND OBSERVATIONS

For assisting children to read with propriety;

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

ALSO,

"THE ENGLISH READER,"

Or pieces in Prose & Poetry,

Selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments; and to inculcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue; *With a few preliminary observations* on the principles of good reading;

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

ALSO,

Have just published a second edition of

"THE CHILD'S LIBRARY,"

Of useful knowledge;

Containing a variety of entertaining and familiar stories, *adapted to the Capacities of Children*, interspersed with the history of birds; calculated to form the mind and mould the heart to sympathy and love.

NEW STORE.

In Market Street, next door to the Office of the Mercury

J. JOHNSON & CO.

HAVE just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Hard ware, Queensware, Grocer ies* and *Liquors*, all of which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec 31, 1812

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY of Washington, Pennsylvania wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

Copper and Tin Wares.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction. Prices as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business. Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

QUILL MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint stationers, army contractors, and others, that he has commenced the Manufacturing of quills, and is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in quills, equal to English, upon the most liberal terms.

JAS GRAHAM.

☞ CASH given for raw quills, at the stone house opposite the Bank second street.

Pittsburgh, Nov 26, 1812.

DANIEL CHUTE

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he proposes opening a *SCHOOL*, on Monday the 21st of December, inst in the commodious room which he formevly occupied, over Mr. Thomas Algeo's store. With gratitude he acknowledges past favors, and assures the public that no exertions shall be spared to render the seminary respectable, and profitable to employers. Terms of tuition moderate, payable at entrance. For further information apply to *Daniel Chute* or *Reuben Neal.*

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1812

N. B. If suitable encouragement be offered an Evening School will be opened at the same place.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved, contains, by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser

Enquire of *JOHN NIBLOW* on the premises, or *WILLIAM WILKINS*, Pittsburgh

December 9, 1812. tf

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six Journeymen SADDLERS, either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday Evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh January, 1, 1813

FOR SALE,

A fount of Long Primer, and

A fount of English,

Of which this advertisement is a specimen. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Dec. 29, 1812.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY* on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N B. A generous price given for *POT* or *PEARL ASH*. December 21, 1812. tf

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FULLING AND DYEING.

THE subscriber has now in complete operation a *NEW FULLING MILL*, on Montour's Run, half a mile above the old Fulling Mill, formerly in the name of Robert Miller, deceased. He will carry on the Fulling Business in all its different branches, and as he will attend to the business in person, so that those who may favor him with their custom, may rely upon having their work executed in the best manner

Cloth will be received at the store of GEO. COCHRAN, Esq Market street, Pittsburgh, and returned dressed, or at the Mill, as may best suit the customer

JOHN WALKER

Moon township, Allegheny county,
December 24, 1812

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of *Theodore Mazurie & Co.* is *this day* dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having any demands against them are requested to call on THEODORE MAZURIE for immediate settlement.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1812.

3tq

SCUTCHING TOW
OF
FLAX AND HEMP,

A LARGE QUANTITY WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE USE OF THE

Pittsburgh Steam Paper-Mill.

ONE Cent and an half given by the subscribers, at their Book store, for scutching tow, clean and well shaken—

R & J PATTERSON.

December 24, cowf3tq

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Doctor *Joseph Vander Schot*, deceased, to make payment on or before the first day of February next, otherwise their accounts will be put into proper officers hands for collection

MARY VANDER SCHOT, Admin'x

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1812.

N. B. Persons having Books in their possession belonging to Doctor Joseph Vander Schot, are requested to return them immediately

For Sale, an Eight Day Clock, and a double tin'd Still, on reasonable terms 3t

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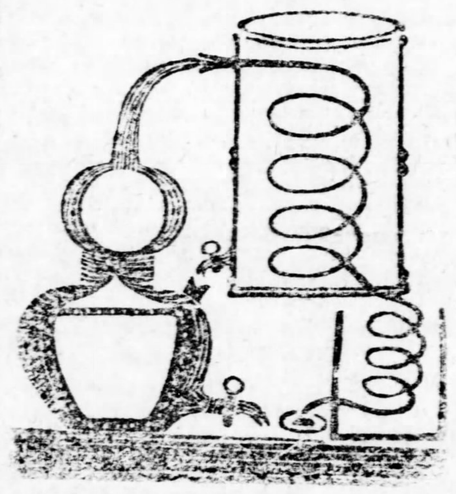

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov 18, 1812

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200 Dollars Reward.

A bundle containing 300 sheets of twenty dollar notes, printed in *blank* for the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was taken out of a box, and supposed to be stolen on the night of the 19th instant, at the house of Messrs. Woodford and Taliaferro in Fredericksburg The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said notes to Dabney Herndon, Esq. of that place, or to the subscriber.

That the public may be guarded against imposition, they are informed, that *no twenty dollar notes have been nor will be issued* by the Farmers' Bank of Virginia or any of its branches, until further notice.

WM. NEKERVIS, *Cashier.*

Richmond, 30th October, 1812.

MR BULLET

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his

COTILLION PARTY,

will commence THIS EVENING January 1, 1813.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

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100 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the employment of the subscriber, living near York, (Penn) on Thursday evening the 19th inst. a man named JOHN LOVELL. On the Tuesday before, he left the subscriber's house, having under his care a waggon and five horses, loaded with 26 barrels of flour, which he was to drive to Baltimore—where he was to dispose of the flour to the best advantage. He arrived with the team, accordingly, at Baltimore, and sold the flour at the rate of $9 50 per barrel. He then took one of the horses, and putting the money received for the flour in his pocket—made off

Said Lovell is a stout man, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and lean face. The horse which he took, is a bright bay, dark thin mane and tail, his hind feet white, about 11 or 12 years old, and about 14 hands high.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given for delivering said Lovell and horse to the subscriber, or Fifty Dollars for either of them,

WILLIAM JONES.

November 23, 1812.

MATTHEW FIELDING

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country adjacent, that he has opened a *DYE HOUSE* on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where he intends carrying on the Dyeing Business in all its various branches. Storekeepers and others having silks spotted or mildewed, can have them coloured so as to look as well as new—Gentlemens' cloaths scoured or dyed in the neatest manner. The favors of the public are respectfully solicited

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber five miles from Pittsburgh, about the 18th of November last, a small bay MARE, both hind feet white, white face, blind of the near eye, trots. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,
December 10, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan 21, 1812. (1y.)

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

William Eichbaum & Son,

IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT

ALL Persons having demands against said firm are requested to deliver their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to pay their respective dues, to William Eichbaum, who carrys on the business as usual, and is fully authorised to settle all accounts;—

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, December 14

3q

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE,

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scald- and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first, of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edmd Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs. Henry Keed & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 253, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs. Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs. John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point* by Dr. Henry Dorsy, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Athee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Croxal & Sozar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Waits's, Nos. 38 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr. John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Rogers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptive pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one two or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil tightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Alsquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For sale, at this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the
Apothecary & Drug business.
Apply to
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M Combs*, in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c. done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c. &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify.—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthma and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz.—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
Druggists Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 28, 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS.

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $ 1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors," besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to
THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of lime-stone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Fittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable POTASH delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thos. & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Ag't*
for Bridgeport Glass Company.
August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap and Candles.

E. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

Map of the Seat of War in *NORTH AMERICA,*

BY
JOHN MELISH.
FOR SALE BY
CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment. Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of November last, a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, age unknown, has a small star, some white feet and saddle marks. The owning may have him again by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.

JAMES GRAHAM.

8th December, 1812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published, the
Catechism of Nature,
For the use of Children.
By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zurphen.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book, entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,
THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN.
To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution.

"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO,
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.